MITIGATION BRIEFS

ICRA WORKSHOP

NOVEMBER 2009

MITIGATION IS NOT COMPULSORY BUT IT MAKES GOOD SENSE

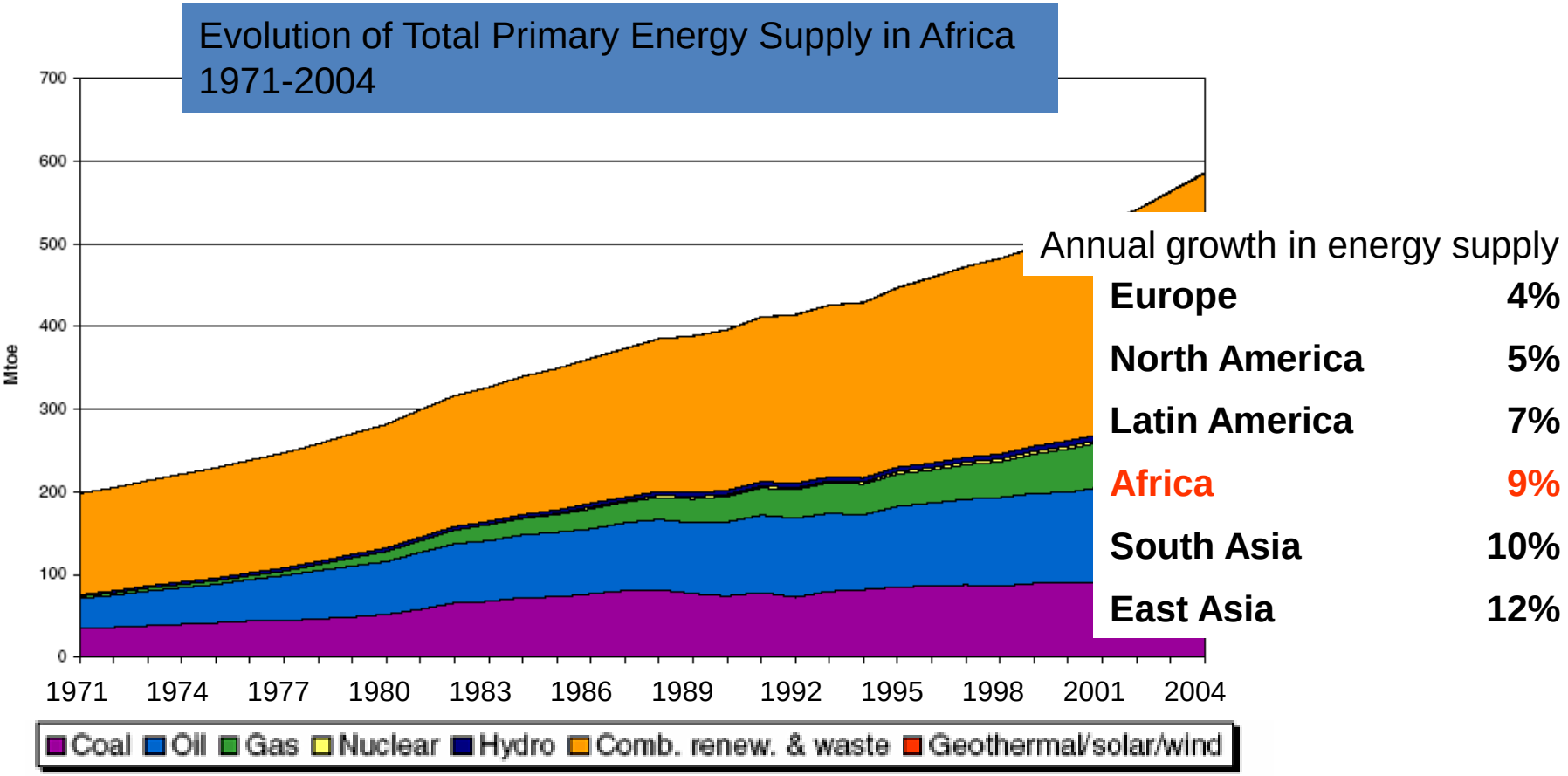
- Under the UNFCCC Non-Annex 1 Parties are not forced to mitigate if it is likely to be costly
- Where common sense mitigation is suggested by policy advantage should be taken
- There is now potentially beneficial mitigation where there are opportunities for carbon trading and for CDM projects
- The CDM process is slow and may be tortuous

ECONONOMIC POTENTIAL OF MITIGATION

- According to the IPCC there is substantial economic potential for the mitigation of global GHG emissions over coming decades, that could offset the projected growth of global emissions, or reduce emissions below current levels

Demand for energy is growing rapidly

Even with increasing electricity availability, biofuel use not likely to decrease.



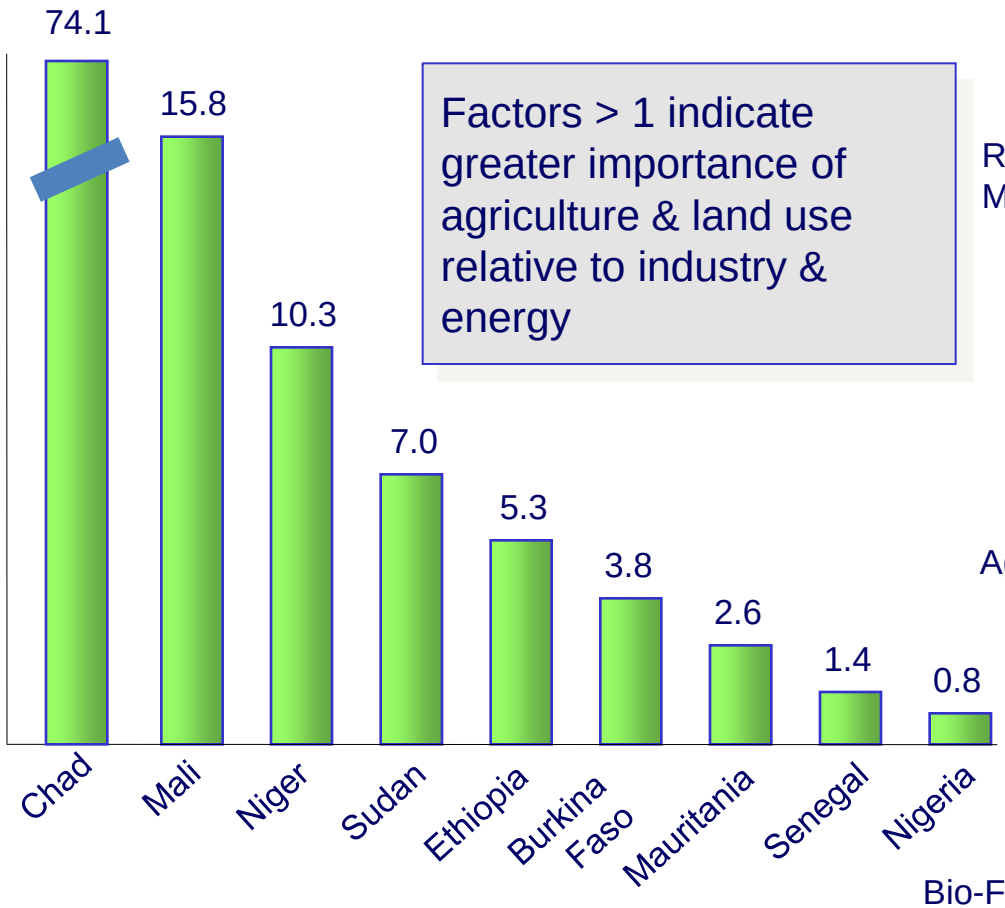
Annual growth in energy supply

Europe	**4%**
North America	**5%**
Latin America	**7%**
Africa	**9%**
South Asia	**10%**
East Asia	**12%**

IEA 2005

Dryland 'bio-carbon' opportunities for adaptation and mitigation

Carbon Fluxes from Agriculture & Land Use
Relative to Fluxes from Industry & Energy



Factors > 1 indicate greater importance of agriculture & land use relative to industry & energy

Reforestation on Marginal & Degraded Land

Rangeland Improvement

Agro-Forestry

Dryland Rice

Bio-Fuels / Bio-Energy / Bio-Gas

Soil Restoration / Soil Organic Carbon

How can emissions be reduced?

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

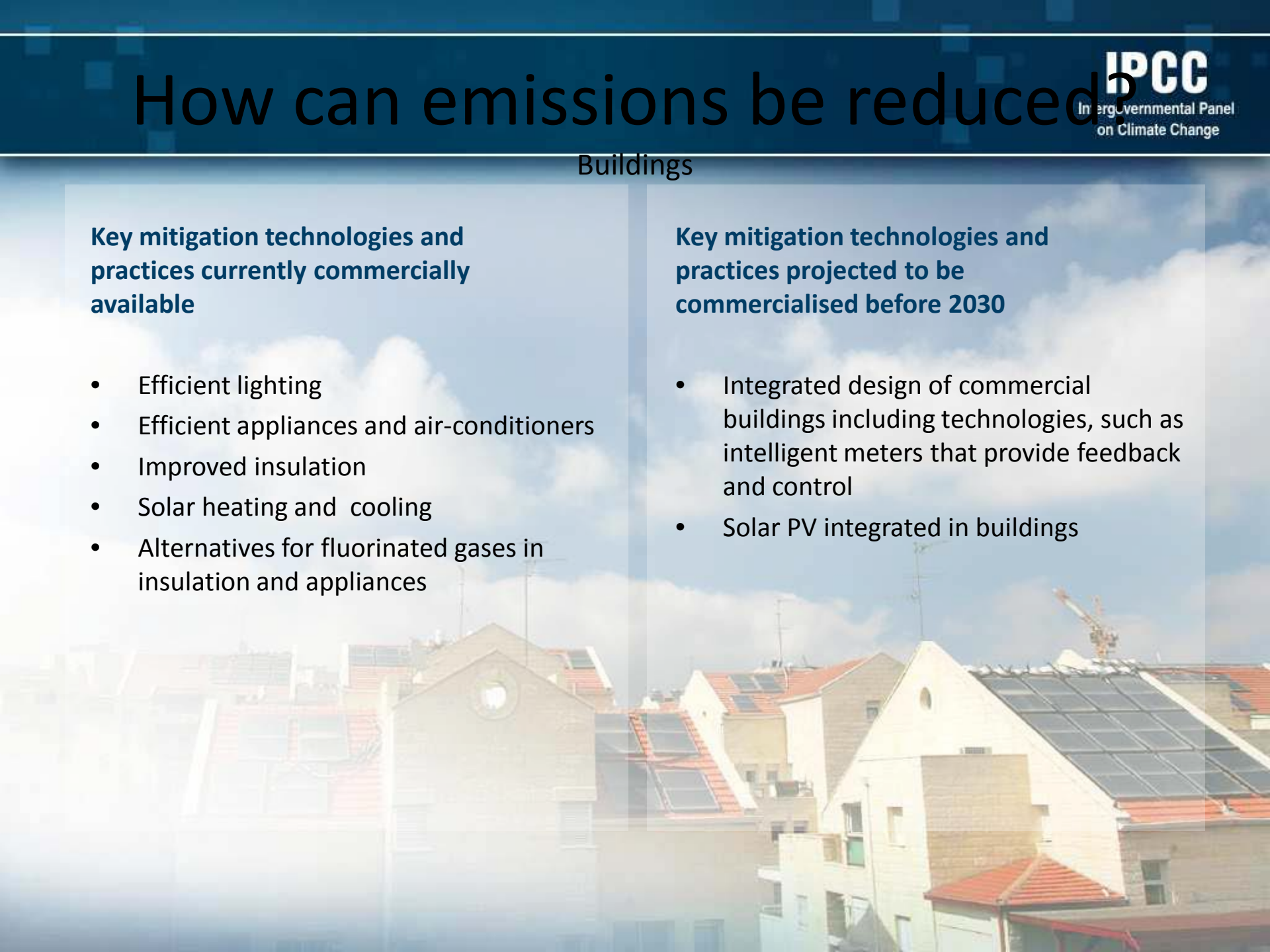
Buildings

Key mitigation technologies and practices currently commercially available

- Efficient lighting
- Efficient appliances and air-conditioners
- Improved insulation
- Solar heating and cooling
- Alternatives for fluorinated gases in insulation and appliances

Key mitigation technologies and practices projected to be commercialised before 2030

- Integrated design of commercial buildings including technologies, such as intelligent meters that provide feedback and control
- Solar PV integrated in buildings



There are also co-benefits of mitigation

- Near–term *health benefits* from reduced air pollution may offset a substantial fraction of mitigation costs

- Mitigation can also be positive for: *energy security, balance of trade improvement, provision of modern energy services to rural areas, sustainable agriculture* and *employment*

Changes in lifestyle and behaviour patterns can contribute to climate change mitigation

- Changes in occupant behaviour, cultural patterns and consumer choice in buildings.
- Reduction of car usage and efficient driving style, in relation to urban planning and availability of public transport
- Behaviour of staff in industrial organizations in light of reward systems